SOLACION DEL SUR-ADVENTURES OF A DE-CREPTT COACH. General Grant had a very interesting trip to the interior of Cuba. He passed through the province of Pinos del Rio, where the finest tobacco in the world is raised, and at one of the villages was received

with truly Spanish pomp and ceremony. The coach gave out on the way into town, however, and the party had to ride in on horseback. The General visited the celebrated tobacco plantation of Senor Barbon, near Al- of the Island. quizar, during this trip, and the slaves of the place were paraded before General Grant by. torchlight for him to see.

IN PINOS DEL RIO.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE] HAVANA, Feb. 5.—My letter from San Diego Los Banos described only the first half of General Grani's excursion into the interior. There is time now, after returning to the Cuban capital, to write the concluding chapter. From San Diego Los Banos General Grant and party journeyed to Consolacion del Sur, one of the chief towns in the Province of Pines del Rio, lying West of Havana. It may be explained that this is one of the six provinces into which the Island was divided after the peace of Martinez Campos. The road to this place from San Diego takes the traveller into a new land. It is not so tropical as the rest of Cuba, although the palm tree in its many varieties abounds. The pine is also found to extensive groves, and from this the province takes its name. The red soil of the sugar country changes here to a light straw color or ashy hue, very sandy and not so rich as the other in vegetable growths. There is an undulating plateau of this kind of land sloping from the mountain chain to the Carabbean Sea, and extending from the vicinity of Paso Real to the Western extremity of the island, which produces the finest tobacco in the world. The railroad has not yet penetrated the heart of this region, so the journey to Consolacion was by volantes and a coach. This coach was the only drawback to the trip, its frequent disasters causing the procession to halt so frequently that the trip was thereby considerably protracted.

At a little village on the plain, called Herradura, "the Horseshoe," the governor of the province. General Francisco Acosta y Alvear, with a troop of a hundred horse, met General Grant and welcomed him to his domain. Half of his command were regulars, a portion of that great army of stripfings that Spain has sent by the thousand each year to enforce the subjection of this unruly dependence. They are young fellows, from the blond Biscayan to the tawny Andalusrau, are in Cuba by no will of their own, and are worthy of a better fate than to perish in the cause of robbery and oppression. No country can prosper that makes such use of her boys. General Acosta was truly magnificent in a tight coat and a broad patent leather beit, red trowsers and Napoleon boots. On his breast hung a decoration. He flourished a white glove in one hand during his little speech, and was the imper-

Shortly after the journey was resumed the coach gave out altogether, and the unfortunate inmates mounted horses in the places of an equal number of dismounted dragoons. The Cubans who were directing the journey had protested whenever an American showed his head in the sun, for the heat was intense. No fuss was made over such imprudence, however, when the coach passengers were obliged to take to the borses, although there is no warmer way of travelling than this. So much time had been wasted in an attempt to repair the coach that the rear guard found themselves five or six miles behind. They fairly flew over the ground to make up for lost time. It was thought necessary that the grand entry should be made into Consolacion with every possible flourisb.

sonation of grandeur itself.

BANQUETING UNDER A VERANDA. At 2 o'clock the town was reached, and the party halted at the residence of Sener Ramon Hernandez y Padron, who, with his brother Leandro and brother-in-law José Perez, lives in a low castle-like establishment, consisting of adjoining houses, around which runs one broad veranda. The family is immensely wealthy, owning estates for miles around. They are what would be termed shrewd in New-England, having sold out their slaves for a half million when the first agitation for emancipation began. They still keep about sixty slaves, and the house was full of them, all neatly dressed, and apparently very bright and contented. Dinner was served in sumptuous style, while the band, whose instruments were chiefly flutes and kettledrums. played in the shade in front of the house. They attempted Yankee Doodle in honor of the United States, and the rendition was so indescribably funny that the guests could scarcely preserve a due decorum. The musicians did better when they attended strictly to the Cocaye, the Cuban national air, and other tunes more in the line of their ex-

As General Grant had made arrangements to return to Paso Real January 31, and to stop at the sugar plantation of Senor Barbon, near Alquizar, it was necessary to visit the tobacco plantation that same afternoon. Accordingly at 4:30 o'clock, the party was en route once more for the Majagua, on the Rio Hondo, the place where the most celebrated of all the Cuban tobacco is grown. The broken coach had not yet come up, and so the horses had to be mounted again by a portion of the company. It was sauset when the destination was reached, after passing through five miles of tebacco fields. The residence is a low, two-story building, the walls of which are extended back to inclose a large area in the rear. In front is a broad, smooth quadrangle on two sides of which are tobacco dry-houses and on the third the quarters of the slaves. The superintendent conducted the party across the fields to the banks of the Rio Hondo-'the deep river"-that runs through the plantation. Palm trees grow at short intervals to shade the ground from the too fervid rays of the sun. The guide informed us that this year, owing to the unusual crouth, there would not be over one-third of a crop throughout this section. The dry season extends from October to April, ordinarily, with occasional showers, but there had been no rains at all for three months and the tobacco was light in consequence. The growing of tobacco differs here from the process in the States in but one essential particular. The plant is set out the same, but instead of a single growth of the leaf, new shoots come up from the stuop after the first leaves have been cut usual drouth, there would not be over one-third from the stump after the first leaves have been cut, a second or even a third time during the same season. The drying and packing is the same, save that instead of cases it is put in bales, wrapped in the spathes of the paim leaves.

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A STRANGE SCENE BY TORCHLIGHT. For the third time that day the travellers were seated at table and required to do justice to the peculiar viands of a Cuban dinner. After vainly struggling with half a dozen varieties of meats prenot hurry as there were many more things in the kitchen. The table was spread on the veranda, and the scene was lighted by torches of pine splinters, held by slaves. A question being asked of the superintendent about the slaves, they were called from their quarters for exhibition. First came the men and ranged themselves silently in a double row in front of the porch. They were a look of resignation to servitude, not unlike that of life convicts in a penitentiary. These spiritless men were sent away and the women were called up. Such a weekgone company was never seen, and the spectators could not but wish that they might never look upon such a scene again. The women were of small stature, poorly clad, and without the first ray of intelligence beaming in their faces. The children were likewise exhibited. The Governor took a little fellow playfully by the ear and said: "You are the bad boy that rides the sheep." He replied, "No, sir; I stay with the pigs," and he looked as though he spoke the truth. All the slaves, 130 in number, were then suamoned together, and the Governor made them a brief address, in which he told them their lot was a good one, and to be envised, and more of such mockery. Every black face in front of him seemed to give the le to his words.

I asked a Cuban-American who was present if these slaves knew anything of domestic life. He said, "No, not as a rule," They have no such thing in a marriage ceremony. In fact, the church has thrown a barrier in the way of morality among the lower classes of the Cubans even, charging such a sum of money for the marriage rite that it is very generally neglected. The marriage rite that it is very generally neglected. The marriage rite that it is very generally neglected. The marriage rite that it is very generally neglected. The marriage rite that it is very generally neglected. The marriage rite that it is very generally neglected. The marriage rite that it is very generally neglected. The marriage rite that it is very generally neglected. The marriage rite pared with garlic, red pepper and spices the hospitable entertainer assured his guests that they must

ordinarily observed with great constancy. The Emancipation act which passed the Spanish Cortes has been referred to a commission, and the problem is as far frem solution as ever. The only result, so far, is to create an unsettled state of things. Slaves have depreciated in value about 50 per cent.

As the moon did not rise till very late it was decided to start back by starlight. The road leading to the crossing of the Rio Hondo was illuminated by torches carried by a party of slaves, accompanied by an overseer, at whose heels trotted a terrible bloodhound. It is the fear of these fierce dogs that forms the strongest link in the chains of the blacks, it was after 11 o'clock when the travellers drew rein at Consolacion.

rein at Consolacion.

There is no doubt but the insurgents at the eastern end of the island are giving the Spaniards considerable trouble, but no one knows anything about the state of affairs since nothing is published in the paners on the subject. All that is known is that am General with the army is in that part

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

HOW SECRETARY SCHURZ WOULD SOLVE IT. GIVING LANDS TO THE SAVAGES IN SEVERALTY-THE DEPARTMENT DOES NOT FAVOR AN APPEAL

BY THE PONCAS TO THE COURTS. Λ month ago Mrs. Helen Jackson (" H. H.") wrote to the Secretary of the Interior asking him to give his formal approval to the plans of certain friends of the Indians for enabling the Poncas to bring suit in the United States Courts for the recovery of their lands, or, if he could not do so, to state the reasons of his disapproval. Money has already been subscribed for the purpose of engaging counsel to appear for the Poucas, (1) in an appeal from Judge Dundy's habeas

corpus decision, and (2) in a suit for the recovery of their old reservation on the Missouri River; and Mrs. Jackson declared that, if the Department will sanction the undertaking, whatever sum is stall lacking will be furnished immediately. Secretary Schurz replied, January 17, that he "believed the collection of money for these purposes to be useless." The habeas corpus decision was in favor of the Popeas, and, therefore, they cannot appeal from it. An appeal entered in the name of the Government | had been fully sustained. The report analyzed the has been dropped by directions from Washington. That case is therefore ended. As to the proposed suit for the recovery of the reservation, the Supreme Court has repeatedly decided that an Indian tribe cannot sue the United States or a Two or three amendments were suggested, State in the Federal Courts. The decisions are clear and uniform on this point."

Mr. Schurz then went on to say that in his opinion the only certain way to secure the Indians in their possessions and to prevent their being a race of paupers and yagabonds forever was to transform their tribal title into an individual title, inalienable for a certain period; in other words, to settle them in severalty and give them by patent an individual fee simple in the lands actually occupied by them; the rest of their lands to be sold for their benefit. Several bills designed to effect this change are before Congress, and one of them, introduced in the Senate, January 12, by Mr. Saunders, of Nebraska, reads as follows:

A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to allot lands in severally to Indians.

A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to allot lands in severally to Indians.

Be it enseted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where any tribe or band of Indians has been, or shall beceffer be, located upon any reservation created for their use, either by treaty signation, or by virtue of an act of Congress, or Executive order, setting apair the same for their use, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized, whenever in his opinion the location of such Indians is advantageous for sericultural and grazing purposes, to allot the lands in said reservation to severality to the Indians located thereon, in quantities as specified in the treaty with said tribes or bands: Provided, in all cases where no provision for Executive orders creating or relating to said reservations, that allotments in severality may be made thereon as follows:

follows:
To each head of a family, and to each single person
or eighteen years of age, and to each orman child
der eighteen years of age, not more than 160 acres,
to each other person under eighteen now itums, or
or may be born prior to the date of the order of the
petary of the Interior directing an allotment of the
dis embraced in any reservation, not more than
hity acres.

2. All allotments set apart under the provisions Sec. 2. All allotments set apart under the provisions of this act shall be made upon the setection of the Indians, needs of families selecting for their minor children, and the agents unking allotments for each orphan child, in not more than two parcies, according to the legal surveys, and in suon manner as to emphase the improvements of the Indians making the selection: Provided, That where the improvements of two or more Indians have been made on the same legal subdivision of land, unless they shall otherwise agree, a provisional line may be run, dividing said lands between them, and the amount to which each is entitled shall be equalized in the assignment of the remainder of the land to which they are cuttled under this acc.

Sec. 3. The allotments provided for in this act shall be made by special agents designated by the Secretary of the nde by special agents designated by the secretary of the interior for such purpose, and the agents in charge of a respective reservations on which the allotments are rected to be made, under such these and regulations the secretary of the interior may, from time to time, escribe, and shall be certified by such agents to the namissioner of Indian Affairs in duplicate, one copy to retained in the Indian Office and the other to be ansmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his ac-

be retained in the Indian Office and the other to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his ac-tion.

SEC. 4. That upon the approval of the allot-

for the period of twenty-one years from the date of the patent, which said restriction shall be incorporated in the patents when issued.

Size, 5. That at any time subsequent to the completion of an allichment of land upon any reservation as provided in this act, the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, direct the unallotted lands in an irreservation to be appraised by three competent, disinterested persons, whose compensation shall be fixed by him, in tracts not excreding in extent eighty acres, according to the legal subdivisions, at their actual cesh value, which in no chao shall be resulted in the completion of acti appraisement, the fixer-tary of the Interior shall be, and hereby is, authorized to offer the same at public saie, through the United States Land Office for the diviried in which the land is situated, to the lightest hidder, for cash only, at not less than the appraised value of the same, which shall in no case be less than one dother and rwenty-five cents per acre, in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to any one person where the lands are chiefly valuable for their purpose; and where the lands are chiefly valuable for their purpose; and where the lands are chiefly valuable for their purpose; and where the lands are chiefly valuable for their purpose; and where the lands are chiefly valuable for their purpose; the same shall be sold for cash to the highest oidder, as herein provided, in tracts of not more than one hundred and sixty acres;

Provided, That no limit shall be fixed as to the amount of this character of land to be purchased.

xiv acres: ided, That no limit shall be fixed as to the amount entry for cash only at not less than the appraised value of the same.

of the same.

SEC. 6. The funds arising from the sale of such lands, after paying the expense of the appraisement and sale of the same, shall be invested in the four per centum bonds of the United States, for the benefit of the Indians belonging upon such reservation, the interest of which honds shall be distributed to them annually, for their support, education and civilization, in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

SEC. 7. That the provisions of this act shall not extend to the five so-called civilized tribes in the Indian Territory.

tory. MRS. JACKSON'S COMMENTS.

Upon this bill Mrs. Jackson furnishes the following commentary:

I wish to call the attention of the people to the man ner in which this bill would operate. Take the case of one reservation—that of the Utes, in Colorado, for in-The Ute Reservation contains 11,724,800 acres of land. There are 4,000 Utes. As it is impossible now to get at the exact number of "persons under eighteen years of age" who will be by this act entitled to only eighty acres, and of married squaws who will

to his former share of the Reservation as 640,000 is to 11.724,800. This piece of ground he cannot sell, cannot raise a cent of money on, by any legal process, cannot do anything with, except sit down upon it, and make his living off it, if he knows how. From all the rest of the eleven million acres, he is shut out; they are sold; they are settled by whites; no more hunting for him, within the precincis of his small farm, he must go at last, indeed " work for a living or get out of the way."

All the remainder of his property is "invested "for that the remainder of his property is "invested "for that the form, will be rald to him, when and as the United States Government pleases. Never, so long as he lives, no matter how industrious he may be, no matter how civilized he may become, can he, or his on the children or his children as his children. children, or his children's children, touch one cent of he capital which has been thus invested for him. Here is a perpetuity of the relation of "ward" and "guar-dian." And this is the bill which we are told is to make ing " in the eye of the law just like any other owner of property," and give him the "same standing in the

Will American lawyers point out wherein and how this bill removes a single legal disactility under which the edian labors now? And will the American people read it carefully, and see whether they believe that this bill Ri was drawn up for the purpose of benefiting the Indians, or for the purpose of opening millions of acres of land for white settlers ! Moreover, will the American people ask whether if this act passes and takes effect in the Ute Reservation, the millions of mining lands thus thrown open for purchase, are to be sold at a dollar and a quarter an acre, in ordinary sale, or located and sold under the provisions of the Mining Laws † H. H.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL QUESTIONS.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AND TRANS-PORTATION-RAILROAD BILLS AT ALBANY-A NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW-A PRESIDENTIAL

TERM OF SIX YEARS. The Board of Trade and Transportation held its monthly meeting yesterday. F. B. Thurber submitted a report of the Committee on Railroad Transportation, upon the recent investigation of railroad management of this State, declaring that the charges made by the Board railroad bills now before the Legislature. Assembly bill No. 22, to regulate the transportation of freight, it is claimed, embodies correct principles, and would prevent flagrant discrimination one that it should be a misdemeanor to

of Trade, Bosion Merchants' Association and the Baltimore Board of Trade, in relation to a National bankrupt law.

A resolution was adopted urging the members of the Legislature to use every honorable method to defeat the buil for an island on Robbin's Reef. Mr. Thurber said this proposed island was in the interest of the Standard Od Company.

It was resolved that for convenience in reckoning

the metric or decimal system is much superior to the present system, and that manufacturers of goods which will tack as well in multiples of ten as in multiples of a dozen's ould as far as possible em-ploy the multiples of ten. Other boards of trade and organizations are to be asked to take similar

action.

John F. Henry effered resolutions, which were adopted, in favor of the extension of the Presidential term to six years.

Resolutions were adopted regretting the failure of the Congressional Committee on Commerce to

of the Congressional Committee on Commerce to approve the Reagan Railroad bill.

A committee was appointed to confer with the Western Union, or the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, with a view to having the rule rescribed which provides that "code messages must be composed of words in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Putch, Portuguese and Latin languages. Proper names (names of persons and places) will not be allowed in the text of code messages, except in the manner they are used in ordinary triviate messages." A strict enforcement of this rule would cause much trouble and hardship to

nary brivate messages." A strict enforcement of this rule would cause much trouble and hardship to business men.

A committee was appointed to coöperate with a committee of the Baltimore Board of Frade to as-sist in the suppression of the practice of adulterat-ing food, especially the coloring of coftee with sub-stances more or less poisonous, "by placing such re-strictions and was a proposed to the coloring of coftee with sub-stances more or less poisonous," by placing such retrymen to use this article in its purity and strength.

A JOBBING MERCHANT MISSING.

ANXIOUS.

Alexander Handy, lately of No. 163 Chambers-st. a jobber in tea and coffee, is reported to have disappeared, leaving unpaid bills to the amount of \$25,000. He has been known among coffee merchants only a few months. At first he paid cash in the regular way, but for ten days past it has been as certained that he bought largely on credit, through a Mr. Morse, who represented that Mr. Handy had gone to New-Orleans on business. Several large gone to New-Orleans on Susiness. Several large bills became due on Monday, and were not paid, on that day Mr. Morse, Handy's buyer, purchased coffee to the amount of \$450 from W. L. Mitchell, which was removed from the stores at Nos. 79 and \$1 Pine-st, within an hour after the sale by a truckman, who gave the name of E. H. Hanf, but who neglected to leave his number. It is said that nearly all the coffee jobbers in the city are losers by Handy's operations.

hearly all the coffee jobbers in the city are losers by Handy's operations.

A mesting of the creditors was held yesterday, at which it was determined to place the case in the hands of Pinkerton's Detective Agency, all present signing an agreement to share the expresses prorata. Dun & Barlow's memorandism states that "the fixtures stock and bank account at the Irving National Bank, of Handy, have been attached, in the belief that he is an abscending debtor." A Tenurus reporter was informed last night by W. L. Mitchell of the facts in the case. Mr. Mitchell said that he was led to speak of the matter in the hope that the account of it in The Trigune might be seen by the truckman, and that he might thus find what had become of his thirty-two packages of coffee.

CITY BOYS IN THE WEST.

HOW MR. REID'S LAST PARTY FOUND HOMES AT SPRINGVILLE, IOWA.

From The Springville Independent, Jan. 28.
As Springville and all the surrounding coun As Springville and all the surrounding country had been infermed by a liberal distribution of printer's ink properly applied, at an early hour the streets began to show an unwonted activity, and a stranger might have presumed that a circus with its attendant clophant was about to enter town. Long before the train was due the crowd began to gather on the depot platform, and the very hourds and planks seemed to grin because there was to be a change, for one day at least, in the usual routine of depot loading.

The time approached, and still the crowd increased rapidly, until the waiting room and platform were debsely packed. The train was late, and during the interval the crowd indusized in file speculations and characteristic Western lokes, making the time pass pleasantly away until at last the iron horse came tranding in and the long-looked-for orphan children stepped out and found themselves in the busy little town of Springvilles.

and found themselves in the stage in the town of Spring-ville. Thirty-four boys and girls filed out, and among them beamed the fatherly face of Mr. Trott, the agent in charge. The crowd swayed forward and made it almost impossible to disembark; but at last all were out, the local committee and a representative of The Indepen-dent came forward and met them, the train moved off, the crowd fell back, and arrangements already being made, the party after gathering up their various bun-cles fell into line and marched down through town to Preeman's Hall, here meeting another crowd who fell in the rear and followed into the hall, where the distribu-tion was to take place.

Freeman's Hail, here meeting another crowd who feit in the rear and followed into the hall, where the distribution was to take place.

After properly arranging them and giving each one his little bundle of earthly possessions, Mr. Trott made an opening speech, in which he thanked the people for turning out so readily, appealed to their sympathy and humanity, related from what dreadful scenes the children had been rescued, depicted some of the horrors of New-York, anologized for the former disappointments, and then gave a brief but unvarnished history of each member of the party; there was no attempt to cover up any faults, but each received his dues, so that people knew what they were coming to contact with. During his remarks many a tearful eye graced the audience with its sympathizing presence. At the conclusion the names of applicants were cailed and each selecting a cailed, gave in his name and took the child of his choice. A preference was shown for the girs and younger boys of these would have found homes. In a short time all but ten were provided for, and these then adjourned to retrait up for the morrow. On Saturday morning the remainder were mostly provided for, the one or it we left until Monday finding homes in a short time, so that Mr. Trott took the evening train for home, having discharged his obligations to the children satisfactorily to all. Space forbids any instiner particulars, but in our next issue we shall give the appearance and general deportment of the party, together with a full history of each member and the homes they have been taken to.

THE TRIBUNE insists that Sammy Cox's jokes are original. It is a pretty rough charge, but happily Sammy's shoulders are broad.—[Elmira Free Press.

ALBANY NEWS.

ALL NIGHT TRAINS DEMANDED. NIGHT TRAINS REQUIRED ON THE SIXTH AVENUE LINE-MR. VARNUM'S RESOLUTION PASSED.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Feb. 11 .- Travellers by night in New-York City often have reason to bewall the fact that no trains are run after midnight on the elevated roads of the west side of the city. Handreds, doubtless, nightly travel northward after midnight on the Third-ave, line, who live on the West side, and consequently have a long walk time in the upper part of the city. Mr. Varoum, of New lated travellers to the west side of New-York, introduced the following preamble and resolution:

duced the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Many persons in New-York City are detained at their piaces of business intil after misnight, and many others arrive in the city by the various ruitroads and boats during the early hours of the morning and have occasion and need to travel from one part of the city to another on the West sine of the city.

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Rairoads to consider whether it will not be advisable and proper to require the Metropolitian Elevated Railway in the City of New-York for the accommodation of the public to run half hourly trains from midnight to 5 o'clock over the Sixth Avenue Line.

The resolution was passed by a manimous vote. The

The resolution was passed by a unantmous vote. The Railway Committee will pay prompt attention to the sudject, and will probably introduce a bill embodying the command suggester by the resolution.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

WOMEN TO BE ALLOWED TO ACT AS TRUSTEES AND VOTE THEREFOR-THE APPROPRIATION BILL

SUBMITTED. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE THIRUNG. ALBANY, Feb. 11.-It has been "ladies' day

in the annals of the State of New-York. The bill authorizing the election of women as school trustees, and also permitting wemen to vote for such trustees, wa passed unanimously by the Senate yesterday. To-day it was announced in the Assembly. Ex-Speaker Husted, who had a similar bill, at once moved that the Senate bill be substituted for his own. Mr. Bradiey, of Westchester County, who is trather a skeptic, looking toward Mr. Husted, said inquiringly, "Is this the same bill!" Mr. Husted smiled, bowed, and said: "Precisely the same bill—with a few slight variations."
A roor of laughter went up from the Assembly at the bull. Mr. Husted was not discomposed by his b'under, however, for he went on calmly: "Tais bill not only permits women to vote, but also of their being elected one that it should be a misdemeanor to violate any of the provisions. Assembly bill No. 23, to prevent the abuse of the proxy system in voting, it was thought could not be improved. Assembly bill No. 24, designed to prevent stockwatering, was also considered good. Assembly bill No. 25, to create a Board of Radicoal Commissioners, does not give the commission sufficient nower; the compensation is not sufficiently large to commission extended. It passed by a vote of have his commission extended. It passed by a vote of have his commission extended. It passed by a vote of have his commission extended. It passed by a vote of have his commission extended. It passed by a vote of have his commission extended. It passed by a vote of have his commission extended. It passed by a vote of have his commission extended. It passed by a vote of have his commission extended. It passed by a vote of have his commission extended. It as school trustees." The substitution of the bill was then made without opposition. Later in the day the bill was read a third time and passed.

needful that there should be some roper; on the result
of its workings.

Mr. Wren, of Brockiyn, Introduced a bill appropriating \$30,000 for the construction of a "Clusten's Park"
in Brockiyn, E. D. The park is to be made on the block
of land bounded by North Scoond, Eighta, Ainsile and
Nurthests. Mr. Tallundige presented a bill directing
that all money raised for the use of Brookiya should be
used only for the particular purposes for which it was
rised.

coting in the affirmative.

Mills voting in the affirmative.

A resolution to print of the Centennial History of the
State, eight comes for each member of the House and
five for each officer and reporter, was adopted.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS -- A COMPLIMENT TO THE LIFE-SAVING CREWS-ME-ANDERSON MADE CONTROL-TER AND MR. BUTTS STATE DIRECTOR-MINOR

NEWS. DEROM THE REQUEAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE! TRENTON, Feb. 11.—The State Senate adwill fluidning debates for the week to-morrow.

The Senate has taken no action in the nomination of robability is that the prophosted rejection will not be note before the middle of next week. made positive the minute of best week.

The Joint Committee on Lunatic Asylums, in an interesting report through its indefatigable chairman, Scun

tor Bodine, has presented a mass of statistics comparing the cost of the New Jersey asymms with those of other states. The report shows that the cost per patient per week at the Utica, N. Y., Asylum is \$6.97; at Trenton N. J., 86 56; at Morristown, N. J., 85 19; at Jackson ville, [H. \$4 10; at Northampton, Mass, \$3 53, and at other asplums less. The percentage of cures is 25 at Northampton, 27 at Trenton, and 20 at Morristown. The average cost of the Trento Asylum, excluding repairs, is about \$130,000. That of the Morristown Asylum is about the same. Attention is called to the fact that the county asclums of the State have been conducted at less cost and with a larger per centage of cures than the State institutions, and the recommendation is made that expenses should be re-

A joint meeting was held to-day at noon. Edward J. Anderson, Rep., was elected Controller, over Robert 1 Stockton, Dem., the present incumbent. Charles A Butts was elected State Director of United Railroads

Botts was elected State Director of United Railroads and Canal Companies, over William Paterson.

Senater Honart introduced a concurrent resolution today praising the conduct of the Life Saving crews of District No. 4 during the disastrous storms of February 2 and 3, thanking them on behalf of humanity, and recommending Congress to increase their psy. The men only receive \$40 per month for their services from September 1 to May 1, and nething for the remainder of the year. The resolution went over for the time.

Senatorial couriesy was strained to some distance this morning. A committee reported a bill reducing the compensation of the day judges of the Passac courts, and declared it unconstitutional. The Senate took if up, however, and passed it, the Constitution to the contrary motwithstanding. The burden was thrown on the Governor, all out of respect for the Senater interested.

The Senate bill extending the time for the completion of the Hudson River tunnel passed the Sevate, and the Assembly bill for the protection of children from cruelity was passed by the House. In the latter body there was a delate and an interminable speech from Mr. McDocument on the bill for the drainage of the Hoboken meadows, resulting in the recommittal of the measure. An attempt was made to resuccitate the bill repeating the General District Court Act, but it failed and the bill is or ad.

Assembly yaan Sheeran, who was convicted of con

In the Teneral District Court Act, but it finited and the bill is orad.

Assemblyman Sheeran, who was convicted of conspiracy to defraud as director of a Jersey City bank, introduced a bill exempting directors of banks, who are not aware of frauds, from punishment for swinding perpetrated by other efficers. It is a very special piea. A similar measure in its relations to the introducer is a bill concerning morgue-keepers, introduced by Undertaker-Assemblyman Stiles, of Elizabeth, whose establishment has failed to have the care of the county corpses as frequently as desirable.

Bills were introduced to the Senate to-day to encourage the formation of cooperative associations, and to prescribe rules for the formation of companies to supply water for the extinguishment of fires in mills, and also for manufacturing purposes.

Bills were pussed by the House to-day as follows: To protect children from neglect and cruelty, and relating to their employment, etc.; to allow the people to vote whether cattle shall run at large or not; to equalize taxes in Union County.

There was acrimonious discussion in the House this evening over a bill forhidding the sale of liquor to minors without the consent of parents. It resulted in a recommittal. The bill abolishing capital punishment was lost—13 yeas to 37 nays.

VESSELS GIVEN UP AS LOST.

manded by Captain Jones, and had a crew of twelve

The Italian bark Catarina, which sailed from Bal timore October 24 with 30,400 bushels of wheat for Queenstown, has been given up as lost, not having been heard from since she salted. She was commanded by Captain Fugassa and a crew of eleven men.

OBITUARY.

ISAAC ADOLPHE CREMIEUX. Pauls, Feb. 11.-M. Isanc Attolphe Crémieux, Republican life Senator, who had been suffering from

broughitis, died last night, at the age of eighty-four years

M. Crémieux, a celebrated French lawyer and legislator, was born at Nismes, of Jewish parents, April 30, 1706. He was for many years a member of the Chamber of Deputies, before the Revolution overturned Louis Philippe, and thways voted with the Reform party against M. Guizot. He advocated free trade principles. and when the Game law came from the House of Peers to the Coamber of Deputies he gave it his most vigorous opposition. When Count Duchâtel made his memorable ciaration that no reform would be granted, and that the Government had resolved to put down the Reform banquets, M. Crémieux called out : "There is blood in this !" Encountering Louis Philippe and his Queen in the Place de la Concorde on the Thursday of their flight, the Place de la Concorde on the Thursday of their flight, M. Cromeux urzed them to depart 'immediately,' no hope for them being left.' He then went to the Chamber of Depattes, where he advocated the formation of a Provisional Government. In this Government he became Minister of Justice. After Napoleon became Emperor he was arrested and taken to Mazus, and for several years devoised himself to the practice of law only. In 1869 he was again elected to the Chamber of Deputes. In 1870, after Napoleon's fail, he again became Minister of Justice. He was one of the anthors of the "Code dos Codes." as President of the Universal Israelite Alliones of Paris, M. Cromice x displayed a remarkable activity in behalf of the Jews all over the world.

GENERAL WILLIAM B. TIBBITTS.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—General William B. Tibbitts died at 9:30 o'clock instaignt. He was born at Hooslek, Bensschar County, March 31, 1837, and was graduated at Union College in 1859. At the outbreak of the Rebellion be raised a company of the 2d New-York Regiment, and in 1863 ne recruited the Griswold Cav airy Regiment, of which he became colonel. He distin guisticd himself in various battles, and received a commission as brevet Brigadler General in 1864. He served on the frontier after the way, and was mustered one of the service as a Major General January 15, 1866. General Tubblits received injuries during the war which incapacitated him from active duties throughout the remainder of his bite. He was instrumental in organizing the Tibouts Veterau Corps, and Tibblits Cadets of this city.

CAPTAIN THOMAS AULD.

Captain Thomas Auld, once the owner of Proderick Douglass, died in Talbot County, Md., last Sunday. He was eighty-five years old, and had been wher he was a kind and indulgent master, and gave his slaves their freedom at an early age. After the ferred his right in Prederick Douglass to his brother Buch Autd. The latter disposed of this right to Mr. Buch Aud. The latter disposed of this right to size Denglass alimself, who was thus selicyed of all apprehension of arrest. Speaking of Caphan Athly's neath, Marsani houghes says: "I saw aim two years ago, dy intercipe with him then was in every respect cordial, and I shall never forest his maswer to my question as to what be though of my conduct in rimning away. He said, with much wareath: 'I think this: If I had seen in your place I would have acted precisely as you did. I was never in favor of siavery, and had made up my mind, long before you rath away, to commelpate you and all my saves at twenty-five years of age. Still, I don't blaine you for running away when you did." PRANCIS E. SIFKEN.

Francis_E. Sifken, who at one time was well known in this city in connection with the South America and East India trade, died recently in England.

He was born in London in 1823, and came to New-York He was born in London in 1823, and came to New-York at the age of twenty-one and embarked in business, soon becoming a partner in the firm of Sifken & Frotsides. The firm, which was a leading and successful one, was establisted in Broadway just below Wallest, and was burned out in the second great fire. The firm then removed to Whatsulf and Some-its, and occupied the whole of a large building. The members of the firm lived in Fighhave, Mr. Sifken's house being where the Roule Brankwak now stands. In 1867 Mr. Sifken went to London to twe. While in this city he was a warden of the Church of the Frankinguation. He leaves a whow, the aster of William Hussy, of this city, but no children.

LOT C. CLARK.

Lot C. Clark, a well-known lawver of this city, having his office at No. 54 Wall-st., died yesterday of typhoid pneumonia. He was formerly District-Afterney of Richmond County.

DR. WM. 8. CHIPLEY.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11 .- Dr. Wm. S. Chipley, Superintendent of the Cincinnati Sanitarium at College Hill, died to day at the age of seventy years. He was for nearly twenty years Superintendent of the Kentucky Asylum for the Insane, and was widely known as a medical writer. Dr. O. Everts, late of the Indiana Hospital for the Iosane, will succeed aim at the Sanitarium. To-thay was to have been celebrated as the number amount experience of the birth of Dr. Chipley's mother, who survives him.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 10.—Francis Cogswell died at Andover, Mass., today of paralysis. He was an acrive and preminent clitzen, and was president of the Boston and Maine Rallroad for tweive years and an overseer of Harvard College for six years.

HIRAM BARTON.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 10 .- Hiram Barton, one of the oldest citizens of Buffulo, and Mayor of the city from 1840 to 1851, died yesferday, in the seven-neth year of his a.e.

AID FOR IBELAND.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11 .- A meeting of the heatrical managers of this city was held here to-day, ad appropriate committees were appelinted for the pur-

Pittston, Pean., Feb. 11.-Mr. Parnell ar red here this evening and was received with much annuals on. He lecture was largely attended. PETERBORO, Ont., Feb. 11.-Pather O'Connell has tele rophed to Bishop McEvely, of Galway, Ireland, to traw for \$450, to be distributed to sufferers in that d'a-

GUELPB, Out., Feb. 11 .- By direction of Bishop Crimion, a special collection will be taken up at the Church if Our Low, at this place, on Sonday next, for the Irish telief Fund.

ST. CATHERINES. Out., Feb. 11.-It is announced in the Roman Catholic churches of this city that a collection will be taken up next Sunday to aid the sufferers in Ire-

THOROLD, Out., Feb. 11 .- The Town Council of Thorold PERTH, Out., Feb. 11 .- The Mayor of this city to-day

legraphed to the Mayor of Dublin to draw at sight for £200 in all of the Marsion House Relief Fund. The amount was raised by private subscription.

NEW-YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

The annual meeting of the Board of Direcors of the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary was held centerday at the infirmary, at Second-ave, and Thir teenth-st. The treasurer's statement for the nine months nding October 1, 1879, shows disbursements amounting o \$9,805 44, leaving a balance of \$1,809 91. The aver age daily attendance of poor out-door patients was 126, portion of whom were received into the institution their cases being serious,

The surgical stuff consists of thirty-five medical meaand their services are remiered grafultonsly to all peor sufferers. Patients recieved into the infirmary, and who man afford to pay are charged \$5 a week for board. The constions received during the past year were;

Mrs. Elizabeth L'hbey, \$150; the excise fund, \$1.800; D. H. Arnold, \$500; W. B. Parsons, \$50; E. H. Schermerthern, \$25; James E. Stokes, \$100; John Carey, jr., \$100; W. H. Appleton, \$150.

The directors are unanimous in their determination hat the Eye and Ear Infirmary shall not ran into debt. More could be done were its means greater, and the di-More could be done were its heads greater, and the di-rectors invite voluntary gifts. The following are the names of the directors and efficers for the present year: Directors—Beglamm, H. Field, William E. Bodge, James Stokes, Royal Phelps, Chinton Gilbert, Anchasus Schell, Abram Du Hols, M. D., Adreen Iselin, John T. Agnew, Berhamm B. Sherman, John L. Riker, J. Hersen Rhodes, S. B. Van Dusso, John A. Stewart, Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., Dantel D. Lord, William H. Appieron, Charles M. Adin, M. D., W. C. Schermerhorn, El. D. Vermilye, John Carey, Jr., Walter Langden, Effighan Townsen and Lispenard Stewart.

Officers—Royal Phelos, president; Benjamin H. Field, dirst vice-president; Abraham Du Bois, M. D., second vice-president; John L. Riker, trensurer; Richard H. Derby, M. D., secretary, and Henry D. Noyes, M. D., executive surgeou.

A clergyman recently left Liverpool in a A clergyman recently left Liverpool in a large ocean steamer, and beginning to feel innomication after leaving the mouth of the river, sought the captain to learn if there was any danger. The captain in response, led the clergyman to the forecastle and told him to listen to weat was going on. The clergyman was shocked to hear the sailors swearing vigorously and expressed his horror to the captain. The captain merely remarked: "Do you think these men would swear in such a manner if there was any real danger?" where upon the parson seemed satisfied and retired. A day or two after during a severe storm, the captain saw the clergyman proceeding with difficulty to the forecastle, and on his return overheard him exciaim; "Thank heaven they're swearing yet!"—IBoston Journal. The British bark Alaska, which sailed from this port for Singo October 24, with a cargo of 3,775 sucks of meal and 2,000 staves, has not been heard

XLVIth CONGRESS-IId Session.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDING A DULL DAY IN THE SENATE-OPPOSITION TO THE PENSION FOR MRS. CUSTER-FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CASE-INCREASED RESPONSIBILITY OF BANK STOCKHOLDERS RECOMMENDED IN THE HOUSE-THE VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS-AMENDING THE RULES-THE INTEROCUASIO

> SENATE WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1880. The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Soneral, transmitting a copy of a letter sent to the Speaker of the House in reference to deficiencies in appropriations for the Post Office Department.

Mr. HOAR (Rep., Mass.) presented resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature requesting legislation for the extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia.

Mr. GARLANI! (Dom., Ark.), from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back several petitions and resolutions in reference to polygamy in Utah. To be laid on

the table. He also reported a bill to amend Section 5,552 of the Revised Statutes in relation to bigamy and for other purposes. Placed on the calendar.

The following bills were reported and placed on the calendar:

Granting a pension to Mrs. Elizabeth Custer [with an

dverse report].
To extend the provisions of the Act of June 8, 1874, in relation to prize money payments to fleet officers.
For the reclamation of arid and waste ands.
The following bil's were introduced and reterred:
By Mr. WALLACE (Dem., Penn.)—A bill declaratory of the meaning of the amendment to the Bankrupt law 71874.

of 1874.

By Mr. JOHNSTON (Dem., Va.)—To amend and reduced sections 2.552 and 2.553 of the Revised Statutes.

By Mr. McRighll (Rep., Vt.)—A bill for the erection of a public building at Denver, Col.

On motion of Mr. WHYTE (Dem., Md.) the Senate took up and passed the House resolution for the publication of extra copies of the Geological and Geographical survey reports.

Mr. RANDOLPH (Dem., N. J.) moved that the bill for the reliet of fitz John Porter, be taken up and considered.

Mr. LOGAN (Rep., III.) thought discussion on the bill would be more profitable if it could be continuous and not interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour, as it would be if taking in new profit. not interrupted by the expression of the morning most, is it would be if taken up now.

Mr. THURMAN thought, on the contrary, that if discussion were spread over several days, it would give more apportunity to Senators to consider it carefully.

Finally the boll was made a special order for Monday several day to morning hour.

ext, after the morning hour.
Mr. (ONKLIMG (Rep., N. Y.), from the Committee on
he Judiciary, reported adversely on the Senate bill for
he hetter organization of the district courts of the
hird State within the State of Louislana; and it was

United States within the State of Louisiana; and it was indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. EATON (Dem., Conn.) the Senate took up and passed the resolution calling for capies of all correspondence since February, 1869, respecting a stip canal across the Isthmus, together with any projects of freather respecting the same.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the calendar. The oil authorizing and directing the Postmaster-General to readjust the Salarles of certain postmasters in accordance with the provisions of section eight, of the Act of June 12, 1866, was passed.

The bill to establish a Department of Agriculture and Commerce was laid uside.

Mahhattan, Kan, 1952.

In up by him, was taken up.

THURMAN (Dem., Olio) suggested that it would effect be exact a law giving the Postmaster-General sarry to settle all such catma when he thought the master bad not been culpable. This would save the if Congress.

EDMINDS (Rep., Vt.) thought the suggested bill provide that when the postavaster himself thought sat to be reimbursed his claim should be allowed, lied for the regalar order, the morning hour have

He called for the regular order, the moraling hour having expired.

The bill therefore went over.

Mr. EDMUNDS resumed his remarks in opposition to the bifl to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain and certify the amount of land located with military warrants in the several states, and directing the payment to such States of 5 per centum of the amount of anch lands. Being much annoyed yesterday and to day by conversation in the chamber, he requested the chair to instruct the Secretariatarims to preserve order.

The VICE PRESIDENT desired, in justification of himself and the Secretariatarims and his assistants, to state that he had given that instruction daily during the ression; the offers had done their last of information, but, despite their efforts, gentlemen were brought upon the floor of the Senate who were not entitled to admission.

titled to admission.

Mr. EDMUNDS remarked that he would feel called on to submit a resolution that the Sergeant-at-Arms be furnished with guns, swords, pistols, dirks, bayonets and the other necessary implements of war to see if he could not then have the rules enforced. He then proceeded to

discuss the pending full.

Mr. MCDONALD (Dem., Ind.) spoke in favor of the bill.

Al 3 p. m. Mr. McDonald yielded to a motion by Mr.

OAVIS (Dem., W. Va.) for an executive session, which was agreed to.

When the doors were reopened, at 5:50 p.m., the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In the House to-day, on the motion of Mr. BUCKNER (Dem., Mo.) the testimony taken by the committee on Banking and Currency relating to the Ocean National Bank, of New-York, was ordered

Mr. PRICE (Rep., Iowa) submitted the report of that committee upon the affirs of the German National Bank, of Calcago. [It states that the testimony taken demonstrates that great irregularity had been practised in conducting the affairs of the bank. The leading and principal cause of the failure of the bank is found in the fact that the directors utterly falled in their duty; and the report recommends that the National Bank Act be

on the table.

Mr. Warner (Dem., Onlo), from the Committee on Commer, Wenches and Measures, reported back the bill amending Section 3.561 of the Povised Statutes. Printed and recommitted (It provides that the value of treelyn coins, as express d in the money of necount of the United States, shall be that of the pure metal of such coins of standard weight, as compared with the pure metal in the standard coins of the United states, and the values of the gold and sliver coins of the various nations of the gold and sliver coins of the various nations of the

House then resumed the consideration of the particular arguing test the time had come

the cornerations.
EARRIER (Rep., Ith) opposed the bill on the not that it descriminated in favor of the rich man grainst the poor.
The insering hour having expired, the bill went over

nd without action.
Mr. HAYES (Rep., III.), from the Committee on Print
Mr. HAYES (Rep., III.), from the Committee on Print Mr. HAYES (Reb., 1115), from the Committee on Printing, reported the Senate joint resolution for printing the emogres delivered upon the late Zacharian Chanaler; also the House bill for printing the emogres delivered upon the late Russ Clarke, Passed.

Mr. MORTON (Reb., N. Y.) presenting memorials of the New-York Chamber of Commerce useing for increased appropriations for the fortifications of New-York Harbor, and in regard to consular reports. Referred.

York Harbor, and in regard to consular reports. Reterred.

The House then, at 1:40, went into Committee of the Whole on the revision of the rules.

The sending question was on the amendments to chause 21 of Rule 11, relative to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Missistipal Levees.

Mr. FRYE'S (Rep., Me.) amendment confining that parisdiction to the levees of the Missistippi was agreed to—129 to 41.

The clause defining the jurisdiction of the Committee on Patents having been reached, Mr. NEWERRY (Rep., Meh.) offered an amendment grasting the committee jurisdiction over an igets relating to copyrights and trade-marks. Adopted.

Mr. FRYE (Rep., Me.) offered an amendment to Rule 19, providing that any time after the morning hour it shall be in order to move that the House resolve their into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of censidering bills raising revenue or general appropriation bills. Adopted.

The committee then rose.

sills. Adopted.
The committee then rose.
Mr. KING (Dem., La.), chairman of the Committee on the interoceanic Canal, reported the following resolution, which was adopted:
Resolved—That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish to the House, for the use of the Committee on the Interoceanic Canal, such statistics as may be in the Department on the following entjects:
Circle—The amount of shipping between the Atlants and Pacific parts of the United States, and the amount and cinds of cargoes from the coasts of the Pacific Ocean. Second—The entities and cleanances at the port of San Francisco for the last fiscal year, and the amount and that of cargoes and the ports of the data fiscal year, and the amount and that of cargoes and the ports of the data fiscal year, and the amount and that of cargoes and the ports to and from which they clud of cargoes and the ports to and from which they ere carried. Third—The amount of transporation eross the I-thums, and generally its ports of destina-ion and original shipm in: Fourth—The average dura-tion of voyages around the Horn between San Fran-esco and New-York.

The House then—at 4:45—adjourned.

CONFIRMATIONS AND REJECTIONS. -WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- The Senate, in execuive session to-day, confirmed the following nomina-

To be Supervisors of the Census, as follows:

North Carolina—1st District, Hosey D. Robertson: Lid
District, Sosspin A. Cardwei; I II di District, J. D. Stanfast;
(Vith District, Summel L. Patterson.

Kanests—1st District, T. Dwieht Dutcher: Lid District,
David J. Evans: Hild District, thatles W. Keilogg,
Colorado—L. Case tayeants.

Cattfornia—1st District, Henry G. Larglev+ Hid District,
Cattfornia—1st District, Henry G. Larglev+ Hid District,
Conses R. Hardenburgh: Hild District, Alex Dunn; IVus
District, Char es W. Dana.
Oregon—Henry F. Locksdorff.

Arizona—Cuswley P. Dake.
Pakofn—Alexanier Hushes.
Hakho—Cinton H. Moore
Montana—High Medundd.
Now. Mexico—Abraham S. Hoyt.
Washfailon—Territory—P eleirick W. Sparling.
Wyoming—Hower Merith.
Postmasser at Fort Huron, Mich., W. G. Hartroff.
The following nominations for Census Supervisors

Tue following nominations for Census Supervisors